

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 58.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1863.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The contest between the armies of Gen. Grant and Bragg, which commenced at Chattanooga on the 23rd ult., terminated after three days' fighting in a complete victory for the North. Lookout Mountain Top—all the rifle-pits in Chattanooga Valley, and Missionary Ridge entire—were carried and held by the Federals. Gen. Grant gets credit for having achieved the greatest success of the war. He telegraphs officially that 52 pieces of artillery, 3,000 prisoners, 5,000 stand-off arms, and ten standards were captured. Later despatches represent that the Confederates were in full flight for Dalton, Georgia, burning the bridges to prevent pursuit, and destroying their depots, stores, and everything that could impede their retreat. The Federal pursuit is represented as vigorous in the extreme. Gen. Sherman and Thomas had crossed the Chickamauga, and Gen. Hooker was reported at Ringgold, Ga., full fifteen miles from the battlefield. Another battle was regarded as not improbable. The prisoners represent the Confederate army as completely demoralized, and incapable of offering serious resistance; and also that Bragg will fall back on Atlanta.—The whole loss on the Northern side during the three days' operations does not exceed 800 killed and 250 wounded. The Confederates fought well on the first day; their final defeat, with the loss of so many prisoners and guns, arose perhaps from the fact that Bragg, who was evidently about to retire from the neighbourhood, had begun to send off the heavy part of his materiel, with siege guns, &c., and thus the movements of his troops were impeded. The men had also, for some time past, been demoralized by the quarrels between Bragg and his lieutenants.

Gen. Burnside was believed to be safe, at Knoxville, and the victory at Chattanooga would be likely to relieve him speedily of the presence of this antagonist, Longstreet, whose position, and chances of safely escaping an encounter with some portion of Grant's army, are considered precarious.

The Army of the Potomac, which on alternate days for some time past had been reported as on the advance, and then as completely mud-bound and about to go into winter-quarters, finally got fairly started under the influence of the news from Chattanooga, and on the 26th ult., skirmishing with Lee's rear-guard was going on all day. Gen. Lee is represented to be near Orange-Court House, with a force estimated at 42,000 infantry, 8,000 cavalry, and 148 pieces of artillery. President Davis came from Richmond to review the army.—Since the Army of the Potomac "severed its communications" with Washington, heavy firing has been heard, but no particulars have been received of any general engagement.

The shelling of Fort Sumter and the other batteries, which is still kept up with more or less vigour, has been again accompanied by throwing occasional shells into the heart of the city of Charleston, but without inflicting much damage, according to Southern accounts. There was a report that on Thursday, the 19th ult., which was a day of thanksgiving and praise in the Southern Confederacy, Gen. Gillmore was to open a bombardment of Charleston. The city is also said to have been burning in different places for 68 hours.

The charge of inhumanity brought against the

Confederate authorities, for their alleged refusal to permit food and clothing sent from the North for the prisoners in Richmond, to be forwarded, proves to have been unfounded. The supplies were duly distributed, the Federal agents in charge only being refused permission to proceed to Richmond. The real reason for the cessation of the exchange of prisoners is the determination of the South not to treat for, or render account of the captured negro soldiers or officers commanding them, in the service of the U.S., and the resolution of President Lincoln to extend the same protection to them as to the white prisoners.—A plot has been discovered among the 11,000 captives in Richmond, to rise on a prearranged night in a body, overpower the sentinels, and then move off at the "double-quick" till met and secured by a large cavalry force, also in the secret, and then Richmond and its prisons, and the surrounding country, were in revenge to have been destroyed. Due precautions were at once taken, and the plot withered as suddenly as the secession conspiracies hatched in Canada against Johnson's Island and Rouse's Point, the latter involving the seizure of Fort Montgomery and the burning of Burlington.

The celebrated guerrilla chieftain, John Morgan, with some of his fellow-prisoners, effected an escape from the Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, by digging their way out.

From Europe.

News from Europe to the evening of the 15th ult., has been received by the steamship Arabia.

The steam-frigate Phantom, on the North American station, has been ordered to Charleston.

The London Times says the Galway-steamship line is a dead failure.

The French Government had informed Mr. Dayton that their views on the American question were unchanged. They had not recognized the South, and consequently had not signed the treaty for the acquisition of Texas and Louisiana as reported.

Wm. Cornwall Jewett publishes a long pamphlet in advocacy of mediation in America, in which he maintains that the American question is designed to come before the proposed Congress as the most important matter affecting the peace and prosperity of Europe, and urgently appeals to England to support Napoleon.

The King of Denmark is seriously ill.

A marriage is spoken of between the Infanta Isabella and the Count of Paris.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S LETTER.—The letter of the Emperor to the Sovereigns of Europe, inviting them to a Congress at Paris, was published on Nov. 11. It points out that, from the political condition of Europe, it is impossible not to acknowledge that nearly everywhere the treaties of Vienna have been destroyed, modified, or misunderstood. The Emperor continues as follows:—

"We are threatened with a danger so much the more formidable, because the improvement effected by civilization, which has bound the people together by an identity of material interests, would render a war still more destructive. Let us not wait, before taking our part, for sudden and irresistible events to disturb our judgment and draw us despite ourselves into a contrary direction. Called to the throne by Providence and the will of the French people, but trained in the school of adversity, it is perhaps less allowable for me than any other to ignore the rights of sovereigns and the legitimate aspirations of people. Thus I am ready, without a preconceived system, to enter an International Congress with the spirit of moderation and justice, ordinarily the portion of those who have endured so many various trials. If I take the initiative in this overture I do not yield to an impulse of vanity, but because I am a sovereign, the most credited with ambitious projects, and I have got it at heart to prove by a frank and loyal step that my sole object is to arrive without shock at the pacification of Europe. If this proposition be agreed to, I pray you to accept Paris as the

place of meeting. Europe would perhaps see some advantage in the capital whence the signal for overthrow has so many times issued becoming the seat of conferences destined to lay the basis of a general pacification."

It is rumoured that Drouin de Lhuys is drawing up an explanatory document, comprising the different questions which the Emperor intends to submit to the Congress; in the meantime the leading English journals appear to be generally taking a view adverse to the Congress. The Globe (Ministerial) opposes it. The Daily News and the Morning Herald also oppose it, and argue that if it is held, unfavourable results will ensue. The Times inquires what England will have to do in the Congress, should it ever prove more than an ideal conception, and points out that there is no place for England in it, all the honours being monopolized by France. The Star says the experiment of a Congress is worth trying. The Globe says there is little necessity for a European Congress. With the exception of the annexation of Orsoy, and one or two transitions, every territorial or political change since 1815 has been reorganized. As to the future, with such slight promises of success, or unanimity, the Globe hopes that no hasty assent will be given to the Emperor's proposal. A Congress unsuccessful would be little less than mischievous.

The English Cabinet held three meetings to consider upon the subject. The result has not transpired; another meeting was fixed for the 16th ult.

The Madrid Correspondence says the Spanish Government has resolved to send representatives to the Congress, but some Spanish journals look coolly on it. It is asserted that Austria will give no answer till the resolution of England is known.

La France, of the 11th ult., says: "The information at present received continues to prove that the Powers are more and more favourably disposed to the idea of a European Congress. It is now possible to foresee that the greater number will be represented."

According to the Paris-Presse, Russia, Italy and Spain had already sent in their adhesion to the proposed Congress. The Court of Berlin had not yet arrived at a conclusion.

SHIPBUILDING ON THE CLYDE.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Times, writing from Glasgow, says there are sixty-three iron sailing vessels now being built on the Clyde, between Greenock and the city of Glasgow. More than three-fourths of these are propellers, the remainder side-wheels. It is possible that some of these may be built as vessels, as we cannot always tell by the iron frame what the exact nature of the ship may be when finished. These vessels are all clipper models, very sharp at the bow and where they leave the water aft. We make a trip down the Clyde for the purpose of counting these vessels, having been awakened the night before by the sound of ten thousand hammers and the blast of furnaces, as we ascended the Clyde in our night passage from Ireland to Scotland. Ship-building by night excited our curiosity, especially when we had not heard on word of sympathy from any of the higher or educated class in favour of the North. Nor yet in Scotland have we heard, either in the hotels or first-class cars, or cabin passengers in the steamboats, one word of encouragement or condolence for the North. Everybody echoes the one cry that Americans are fighting for power, and the forcing a tariff upon the South. They entirely ignore the slavery question, and insist that the tariff and not the negro is the object of the war. The recognition of the South would be popular among all the middle and upper classes. Since then has been made to float the water tight craft, Great Britain has commenced the era of her greatest excellence and power upon the sea. What port of Great Britain can put up at one time sixty-three iron steamships, and build as many iron-clad frigates as necessary? Great Britain has the ability to make 100 iron-clad a year. Among the 63 iron vessels now being constructed on the stocks at yards in the River Clyde, were five iron-clad, three of which, in Napier's yard were labeled, "For the Turkish Government—4,221 tons." How long will it be before Great Britain monopolizes all the carrying trade of the world?

The Papal Government assents, and the Prussian army was expected on the 21st.

It is believed that the principal replies will all seek information as to the programme. It is vaguely supposed that Napoleon III. invited the King of Belgium to draw up the programme.

The Russian Ambassador, at Paris, had communicated the reply of Prince Gortschakoff to the invitation to the Congress. It is in substance that Russia will take part therein, but not until after the pacification of Poland.

It is stated that the intention of England and Austria to make their participation in the Congress dependent upon the reply of France to certain preliminary questions, would not meet with a favourable reception at the Tuilleries.

MADOC GRIST MILL

A. T. WOOD, Madoc.
A thoroughly Competent Miller in charge.

THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

Cooper Street, Madoc,
Immediately Opposite the Post Office.

W. HUDGINS

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that his new Hotel, erected on the site of the old stand, is now finished and completely furnished and ready for the reception of guests.

THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL is quite equal in all its arrangements to any first class hotel in any village in Canada.

A Good Yard and Stables attached to the premises.

All the Liquors are of the very best quality and brands.

Best Fine Ale and Porter always on draught.

FOR SALE

THE LARGE FRAME HOUSE on the North-East corner of Lot No. 23 in the Fifth Concession of Madoc, with Six Acres of Land attached, immediately adjoining Keller's Bridge, well adapted and situated either for a Country Store or Tavern, or for the establishment of a Tannery, the river Moira forming the Southern boundary of the lot.

For terms, which will be reasonable, apply (if by letter, post-paid,) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

MADOC DAILY STAGE.

THE regular MAIL STAGE for MADOC leaves Belleville EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted) at 2 1/2 o'clock. Returning, leaves Madoc every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock.

Good covered Spring Carriages are used, and the comfort and convenience of the stage is carefully looked after.

FARE EACH WAY MODERATE.

JOHN CANNIFF, PROPRIETOR.

SALE OF LANDS

IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF GLOUCESTER AND HUNTLY,
In the County of Carleton,

AND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC,
In the County of Hastings.

PURSUANT to Powers of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage, dated 5th day of November, 1861, made between VANRENSELAER KNAPP, (the Mortgagor), of the first part, AMELIA KNAPP, his wife, of the second part, and the ONTARIO BANK, (the Mortgagee), of the third part, there is now offered for sale, by said Mortgagee:

1. LOT No. 5, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Gloucester, in the County of Carleton, containing 200 acres, more or less;

2. Also, 50 acres of the East half of Lot No. 16, in the 9th Concession of the Township of HUNTLY, in the County of Carleton, which said 50 acres may be known as follows, i.e., commencing at the front angle of the said Lot, on that side where the lots in the said Concession are numbered, and measuring backwards, taking a proportion of the width corresponding in quantity with the proportion of said Lot in regard to its breadth, to make the said number of acres;

3. Also, the North half of Lot No. 24, and the whole of Lot No. 25, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, containing 300 acres, more or less.

In exercise of the said power of sale, these Lands will be sold at private contract, on reasonable terms, and in parcels to suit purchasers.

Those wishing to buy can ascertain terms, and make arrangements for purchase, by addressing the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Ontario Bank at Prescott.

LYON, O'CONNOR & CLARKE.

Prescott, 25th day of July, A.D., 1863.

JAMES MATTLAND

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has recently purchased the premises known as the

Northern Hotel, Bannockburn,

and has made improvements which will enable him to offer the best accommodation at all times to his friends and the travelling public.

A Choice Assortment of Whiskey and other Liquors always on hand.

FAIR FOR SALE OR TO LET

A FARM OF 100 ACRES, being the West half of Lot No. 11 in the Eighth Concession of Huntingdon. About 75 acres cleared, and under good cultivation. A good fence, a comfortable log house, and good frame barn. Terms upon application to ROBERT H. GIBSON, on the premises, or if by letter, postpaid, at Ivanhoe P. O., Huntingdon.

RALPH M. NORMAN,

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,

ANSTEE BUILDING, MADOC.

\$1,000,000!!!

ONE OF THE CHEAPEST PLACES TO BUY GOODS AT IS FRANKLIN'S. He has just received a supply of

Paint Oil, Carriers' Oil, Machine Oil and Coal Oil.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT.

MADOC.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE

TO BUY YOUR GROCERIES, LIQUORS, AND PROVISIONS, CROCKERY, COAL OIL, LAMPS, AND TOYS of every description for Children, is at the store door West of Mr. Wm. Hudgins. Conducted by

JOHN T. SQUIRES.

THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for Potatoes, Grain, and all kinds of Produce.

G. C. CALDWELL,

VETERINARY SURGEON.

DEGS most respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Madoc and surrounding neighbourhood, that he has commenced business as Blacksmith in the premises lately occupied by D. C. Brown. His knowledge of the business warrants him in informing the Public that he is able to execute all orders entrusted to him upon the best approved methods, and also with neatness and dispatch.

A stock of medicines kept constantly on hand, and strict attention given to all cases that he may be favoured with.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Church of England and Ireland.

THE Subscribers in aid of the MISSION FOR MADOC and TUDOR are hereby notified that Mr. ROBERT H. BREAKELL, of the Village of Hastings, is appointed Treasurer, to whom subscriptions are requested to be paid.

W. H. TIMELLY, {Churchwarden, Madoc.

T. S. AGAR, {Madoc, 20th April, 1863.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

W. FINDLAY

Town Clerk, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Office, Town-Hall, Madoc.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER, MADOC.

DR. THWAITES,

Madoc.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At WILSON'S DRUG STORE, DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, December 5, 1863.

ASHES	\$3 00 per ton
BARLEY	20 cents
OATS	21 cents
WHEAT	30 cents
RYE	40 to cents
PEAS	50 cents
HIDDS	\$5.
PORK	\$10 per
BUTTER	64 per lb
EGGS	04.
HAY	\$8 per ton

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Spring Wheat, 36d 1/2 cwt. Rye, 2s 0d 1/2 cwt. Barley, 4d 0d 1/2 cwt. Oats, 3s 0d 1/2 cwt. Flour, (Retail) 9 1/2 lb, 2s 6d 1/2 cwt. Potatoes, new, 1s 0d 1/2 cwt. Hay, in stacks, 50d 1/2 cwt. Potatoes, new, 1s 0d 1/2 cwt. Butter, 17s 6d 1/2 cwt. Pork, 100 lbs, 17s 6d 1/2 cwt. Eggs, 1s 0d 1/2 cwt. Hides, 12s 1/2 cwt. Turnips, 1s 0d 1/2 cwt.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH ARRIVALS

MADOC HOUSE!

JUST RECEIVED!!
ONEY SYRUPS & SUGARS.

COAL OIL AND COAL
OIL LAMPS.

10 CASES
BOOTS & SHOES.

TWO CASES
LADIES' HATS & CAPS.

2,000 ROLLS WALL PAPER.

VERY CHEAP FOR READY PAY.

WOOD & BREAKELL.

Nov. 19, 1863.

CHEAP BOOTS! CHEAP BOOTS!

S. TEMPLE,

Boot and Shoemaker, Bannockburn,

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE for HOME-MADE BOOTS and Shoes. A Good Pair of Coarse Boots, Double Soles, for Women, from 6s. 3d. For CASH or READY PAY. All Work made on a plan of the Northern part of the Village of Madoc (formerly called Hastings), made by Samuel M. Hay, Surveyor.

For Boots and Shoes.

NOTICE.

BY Virtue of the Power contained in a Mortgage bearing date the 20th December, 1859, made by the late JAMES LWAY and ELIZA his wife to SARAH RUSSELL, the undersigned offers for sale Village Lot No. Seventeen on Division No. 1, and land down on a plan of the Northern part of the Village of Madoc (formerly called Hastings), made by Samuel M. Hay, Surveyor.

M. P. HAYES,
Agent for Mrs. Russell.

Madoc, Nov. 14, 1863.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

by Mrs. and Miss ACKERMANN,

in the Village of MADOC. Terms moderate.

Private Lessons in MUSIC, DRAWING, FRENCH, and

German. Madoc, Nov. 3, 1863.

MR. ACKERMANN

DEGS to announce to the Inhabitants of Madoc and Vicinity that he has commenced A DRAWING CLASS for Ladies and Gentlemen, on TUESDAY, and FRIDAY Evenings, from 8 to 9 o'clock, by permission, at the School House in Village. Terms, \$5 per quarter.

Private instruction given.

A. B. ROSS & BROTHER,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

at the Highest Price in Cash paid for Potatoes.

A. B. ROSS.

S. D. ROSS.

MY BOY.

He has his mother's lovely eyes of blue,
 He has her look of innocence, her grace;
 And when I gaze upon his childish face
 Which wears a depth of sweetness that might woo
 An angel from thoughts of heavenly things,
 I wonder that the darling has not wings.
 Angels, we know, are born of those who die;
 But sometimes in this grievous world of sin
 There come dear creatures who so stir us, we begin
 To wonder if a Hell were made, and why.
 And so, I think, my boy has come, to win
 By using dear persuasion of young love,
 My heart from things below to things above:
 He pure is he, so lacking in all sin.

New York, Nov. 18, 1903.

J. W. N. J.

AWFUL EXPERIENCE IN THE LIFE OF FILUS KROAST.

I am no relation—I confess it—of Filus Kroast. The extraordinary event in her life it has fallen in my life to record, shall not betray me in drawing the connection one hairbreadth closer than is warranted by strictest truth. Having said this, I may mention, with some little pride, that her excellent mother presided over the dame's-school at the very same village in which my aunt's second husband passed his childhood!

It will have been already understood that Filus, in spite of the masculine termination of the name, was a lady. Concerning the spelling of both names, Filus maintained through life, with her many friends, an animated yet kindly controversy. Those whose education had received the highest polish, openly affirmed that no other combination of characters than such as would produce the words PHILLIS OSWORTH would fully meet the exigencies of the case. But Filus had her own convictions. Being the weaker party, I range myself under her banner—"Filus and Freedom (of spelling)!" Moreover, we have the law of England itself on our side, since the very last of the wills and testaments of Filus Kroast—the executed fifty-nine—lies proven, in that very name, at Doctors' Commons, and visible, if not remarkably legible, for one shilling. So, there!

I own to some rashness in the expression "weaker party." From the very first, Filus possessed a strong and trusty ally in Martha Drabbit, kitchen-maid in the establishment in which Filus was upper house-maid. Martha entertained an admiration, trenching upon idolatry, for her accomplished friend. In her opinion, Filus could not err. As Blondin is said to experience a positive difficulty in losing his balance on the rope which constitutes his natural home, so it would cost Filus an express mental effort to effect any species of mistake.

Poor Martha had, in fact, no name. She had been found in a worsted stocking, attached to the knocker of the mansion of the most noble Marquis of Carraway, Portman Square. That noble peer was on the continent, and has probably never been apprised, until the present moment, of the implied compliment to his philanthropy.

Miss Drabbit's precocious attempt to connect herself with the aristocracy was not entirely successful; the butler, a stern, disappointed man, handed her to the policeman, and the policeman to the parish authorities; the latter, in due season—to Mrs. Loveligh Smyles, of Sweet Street, Pleasant Square, S.W., in the capacity I have already mentioned.

Christened "Martha" at the instigation of the beadle, a gentleman of limited imagination, "Drabbit" had been afterwards superseded, for two reasons—the first general, because it was ascertained, on inquiry, that the metropolis already contained more than one Martha; the second special, inasmuch as "Drabbit it,"—or, more correctly, "Ad rabbit it,"—was Martha's favourite interjection.

My acquaintance with Miss Drabbit was inaugurated by this very expression.

"Ad rabbit, that ere boy!" said a voice, both sharp and sweet, as I was peering abstractedly along. Looking round, I became aware that Martha Drabbit was washing the door-steps of one of the houses—that that young lady had turned hastily on her knees to gaze angrily after a retreating pot-boy—that she wore blue garters over black stockings, and scoured those articles below the knee.

Forish my pen, if in any other age I would have written this! But crinolines has familiarised us with such hitherto undreamed-of wonders, that I record it firmly, openly, without even the semblance of a blush—that Martha wore blue garters, and that one of these, though but for an almost inappreciable moment, I saw.

It was characteristic of Martha's stern fidelity that she should have been so indignant with the boy, inasmuch as her mistress, Mrs. Loveligh Smyles, was—with everybody else of any consequence—out of

town. The grass was growing with unusual luxuriance in Regent street, and Vice-Admiral Sir Kneco Dosey, though upon the very committee of his club, had been ignominiously expelled from that building by the under-butler—its sole inhabitant.

But Mrs. Loveligh Smyles was a very remarkable lady, and, absent or present, the terror of her was unceasingly predominant in her household. She was a beautiful little woman, with large dark-gray eyes, and a perfectly transparent complexion. She had, further, a soft and silken manner, and purred sweetly when she talked. You longed to pat her. It would have been safer to touch a tiger! Tornadoes of passion lay slumbering beneath that gentle exterior. Once aroused, she gave herself up, as it were, body and soul to the demon of rage, hardly sensible, for the moment, of the excesses to which it hurried her. By nature, and through neglect of training, she was the incarnation of selfishness. The slightest personal neglect sufficed to awaken the most appalling gusts of passion, and though intercourse with society had necessarily taught her some degree of self-government,—among her dependents, these paroxysms had full sway.

Perfectly conscious of her failing, she had, early in life, fallen into the fatal error of regarding it as planted ineradicably in her disposition, and believed that the painful force she had sometimes to impose upon her rising passions in general society, must be compensated for at other seasons, among those accustomed to submit. Hence, resorting to palliatives she adopted a line of conduct, both before and after these ebullitions, which she flattered herself might meet the emergency, and, on feeling the approach of the fiend, would become so fearfully sweet and gentle, as to awaken the most lively apprehensions. A little present which, not unfrequently, accompanied this change, became, under the circumstances, as ominous an offering as the bowstring politely handed to an offending pacha.

When engaging her domestics, Mrs. Loveligh Smyles sweetly and candidly told them what they had to expect.

"I am a passionate, wicked little wretch," she would murmur, in her low, pleasant voice. "Be very sorry for me. It is the bitter in my cup of life. But I must be resigned, so must you" (with one of her bewitching smiles), "and, as I do so hate changing my servants, and your terms are so-and-so, I will double them—do you hear!—on condition that you bear with your unfortunate mistress in her occasional trials, and say nothing of them beyond these sad doors."

As no new applicant was ever known to repose the slightest faith in the charming little lady's account of herself, the bargain, it may be supposed, was quickly concluded, with a quiet smigger, convinced that she had got into a good thing.

A week, perhaps, elapsed, when—"Thu-than," a sweet voice would slip from behind the bed curtains, as the maid entered her lady's room, "I have such a headache! There must be a flower in the room. You did not forget, did you, my good girl, to place those roses on the window sill? eh, Susan, dear?"

Conscience-stricken at having neglected the behests of so gentle and affectionate a mistress, Susan seized the offending flowers in one hand, and softly opening the curtains with the other, so as to make her apologies with the better grace, received a stinging slap on the eye and cheek, delivered with the whole force of the little ringed hand!

"You insolent, obstinate minx! You great gaping idiot! take that, and that, and this!" and the infuriated lady, catching up every movable her arm could reach—cup, candlestick, books, &c.—hurled them wildly at Susan's head.

"Do you defy me, you wretch?" she added, suddenly sinking her voice to a whisper more terrible still, and, with every feature of her altered face working with insensate rage, she glided from her bed, and caught up the poker.

Susan cast one terrified glance at the little fiend-like figure, and incontinently fled, banging the door, to cover her retreat. Fearful was the hubbub that ensued. Screaming, stamping, tearing and smashing everything that crossed her way, the unhappy lady might be heard exhausting the remnants of her passion upon the senseless objects around, till the room was strewn with ruin.

Below, the servants gathered in a bewildered group, uncertain how to act. The butler himself was pale and mute, and it was not a little that disturbed Mr. Binns. One voice alone, with reassuring calmness, rose above the frightened murmurs—it was that of Filus Kroast.

"Sit ye down, and don't do nothin'," was Filus' counsel; and taking out her housewife, she seated herself, with perfect unconcern, and fell to work upon the toe of an aged sock.

Suddenly, the uproar in my lady's chamber ceased. There was a loud thump, as if she had fallen heavily on the floor. The group started. Could the unfortunate lady have laid violent hands upon herself?

Still Filus sat and wrought. After another minute, "Now, I think," said Filus, "she will be done;" and calmly rising, as though to examine the progress of a bit of toast, the intrepid girl slipped off her shoes, walked steadily upstairs, and applied her ear to the keyhole. A low sound of sobbing was audible. Filus nodded, over the balusters, her entire satisfaction at the state of things, then quietly opened the door and walked in.

Her mistress was lying stretched on the carpet, her face on the very floor, weeping bitterly, and in the agony of her remorse, beating her little white feet cruelly against the ground.

Filus cast one glance at her, in which no grain of contempt mingled with its womanly compassion, and then set skillfully to work in restoring order. When this was in some measure effected, and the bits of broken glass and porcelain carefully swept aside, she for the first time drew near her lady, and gently placed a soft cushion under the bruised feet; then, lifting up her head, like that of a sick child, she laid it also on a cool, soft pillow; finally, she stretched a quilted dressing-gown over the recumbent figure, like a pall, gave one sigh, as to fallen greatness, and withdrew.

"Fifty pound a year, with tea and sugar, and my beer, ain't so bad, mind you," remarked Susan that evening at supper; "but I do wish there waz't ne pokers in her room!"

"Missis won't hardly play that game with me," said Thomas, with languid assurance. (Thomas had large, brown, melancholy eyes, and was very proud of them.) "I don't mind a quirk word or so, but if she comes the poker-dodge, I shall stop her with my hey."

(To be continued.)

VARIETIES.

Children are much like jellies—as they are moulded, so will they turn out.

The feasibility of warming houses from a central source, and supplying citizens with heat as gas is now supplied, is a subject now under consideration.

An Ohio paper publishes the following item:—"A deaf man, named Taff, was run down by a passenger train and killed on Wednesday morning. He was injured in a similar way about a year ago."

A London letter says: "Almost seven feet high, slender, but well-formed, remarkably erect and handsome, with clearly-cut features, and full of light, there walked the present Banquo of the English Church—Bishop Colenso."

"My son," said a parent to his child, after they had surveyed together the wonders of the Crystal Palace, "if you can tell me which of all these marvellous works of man pleased you most, I will give you half a crown." "The veal and ham pies," responded the boy; "give me the money."

Among the novelties of the age is a seedless apple. A tree has been found in Dutchess County, N. Y., bearing this fruit. There are no blossoms; the bud forms, and without any show of petals, the fruit sets and grows entirely destitute of seeds. In outward appearance the apples resemble Rhode Island greenings.

It is interesting to some people to inquire whether St. Paul was a widow. A contemporary reminds such persons that Ignatius, the Bishop of Antioch, A. D. 69, in one of his epistles to the primitive church, states that St. Paul had been married, and Clement says the same, in the third book of his Ecclesiastical History. Eusebius also says St. Paul was a widower.

A Scotch nobleman, seeing an old gardener of his establishment with a very ragged coat, made some passing remarks upon its condition. "It's a verra guid coat," said the old man. "I cannot agree with you there," said his lordship. "Ay, it's just a verra guid coat," persisted the old man; "it covers a contented spirit, and a body that owes no man anything, and that's mair than mony a man can say of their coat."

In the city article of the London Times it is stated, that by the advice from Buenos Ayres a new pass across the Andes had been discovered, which may have a great effect in facilitating the traffic from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The pass is situated to the south of the city of Mendoza, and is in the same latitude as Buenos Ayres. It is affirmed that the Andes here diminish into insignificant hills, and that the route is throughout practicable for wheeled vehicles, with the exception of about half a mile, where a road would have to be made.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 54.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1863.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Army of the Potomac, which started on the 20th ult., with ten days' rations, in pursuit of Gen. Lee, soon found him, strongly entrenched on Mine Run, in a position too strong to be carried by assault. Gen. Meade accordingly retreated to his old quarters near Washington, to the astonishment and confusion of the people of the North, who had been led to anticipate a very different result than such an inglorious termination of the campaign. The loss sustained by the North, in this last fruitless encounter with Lee, is estimated at 1,350 in killed, wounded and missing. The friends of the Federal commander now claim that the object of the advance was not to give battle to Gen. Lee, but to prevent his sending reinforcements to Longstreet in East Tennessee, and that the movement was consequently a success! Unfortunately for this explanation, Meade did not commence his advance till the very day that Burnside announced by telegraph that he was fully able to resist the enemy until such time as aid was received from Gen. Grant. Rumors are in circulation that Meade will soon share the fate of his unlucky predecessors in command, and be "relieved," and that Gen. Rosecrans has been assigned to take his place.

The general expectation that the backbone of the rebellion, if not already, would speedily be broken, has been considerably modified by this renewed proof of the strength of the Confederate positions in Virginia, as well as by the evident inability of Gen. Grant to do more at present than secure the ground he has won near Chattanooga, instead of pressing on to Atlanta, and thence sweeping on through the heart of the State of Georgia to the city of Savannah. Gen. Bragg, notwithstanding the alleged utter rout and demoralization of his army, has made a stand about ten miles from the Federals, and is said to have been joined by Gen. Joe Johnson, with reinforcements. The Southerners, while severely blaming Bragg for causing considerable loss by not withdrawing soon enough from Lookout Mountain, do not appear to think the disaster irretrievable.

There is a report from Chattanooga that the Confederate Gen. J. C. Breckenridge, Ex-Vice President of the United States, died of wounds received at Ringgold.

Gen. Longstreet, at the time the Northern papers were speculating whether he was trying to rejoin Gen. Bragg, or trying to escape into Virginia, was vigorously pressing the attack on Knoxville. On the 29th ult. his forces sustained a severe repulse, while assaulting Fort Saunders. The Confederates, in face of a very heavy fire, succeeded in fighting their way up to the ditch, but could not cross the parapet. Some 300 prisoners and three stand of colors were taken, and Longstreet having also 300 killed and wounded, accepted an offer of a cessation of hostilities, to enable the wounded to be attended to. There is no confirmation of a rumoured capture of 5,000 Confederate prisoners. Gen. Foster was hastening to the relief of Burnside, by way of Cumberland Gap, and had driven the forces opposing him from Cheat river, but a check received by the Union forces on the 3rd inst., would doubtless secure the retreat of Longstreet into Virginia.

Robert Toombs, one of the most prominent and influential leaders of the secession movement, lately delivered an address before the Georgia Legislature,

in which, after admitting that the prospects of the Confederacy are not bright at present, he contended all their losses might be redeemed by the valour of their troops, if they can be kept in the field; but just here is their present danger. The course pursued by the Confederate Government is sowing discontent in the army, as well as among the masses of the people. He denounced the despotic measures to which the authorities have resorted,—the conscriptions and property of every kind, exclusively from the agricultural classes,—as fatal blunders, which cannot be persisted in, without endangering the cause, and probably working ruin to the Confederate Government. "I say to you in all candour," he continued, "that the course our Government has pursued in obtaining its supplies has sowed the seeds of discontent broadcast over the land, and is generating hostility to the Government itself." He urged his hearers, however, to keep up their courage, to bring the currency back to the metallic standard, and to army than those now employed.—Mr. Toombs' plain speaking is considered at the North as the language of complete despondency and despair.

Thirteen large steamers, heavily laden, ran the blockade into Wilmington on the night of the 19th ult.

From Europe.

THE LATE KING OF DENMARK.—Frederic VII., who had been previously reported to be labouring under a severe attack of erysipelas, expired at Glucksburg on the 15th of November. He was born Oct. 8, 1808, and consequently but recently attained his 55th year. He succeeded his father on the 20th January, 1848. The late king was thrice married; he was divorced from his first two wives, and his morganatic marriage with the Countess Danner, was the cause of much scandal. No issue was born of either of the marriages; and by a law of succession passed in July, 1853, the crown devolved on Prince Christian of Denmark, of the House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg (the father of the Princess of Wales and of the King of Greece). The grief of the Danes, who have been dreading the termination of the line of Oldenburg for a generation, and who had begun to appreciate the almost republican manliness of their late sovereign, appears to be most real. The cry of the crowds in Copenhagen was for "the Constitution for the whole monarchy," and this has been already ratified by King Christian IX. It is in fact an act of Union between Denmark and Schleswig. The throne of Denmark is undisputed, but the Duke of Augustenborg, child of a morganatic marriage between his father and Miss Danneskiold, has claimed the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, and has been recognised as Duke by Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Weimar, and Baden.

Thus by the death of King Frederic the Schleswig-Holstein question is changed from one of the most irritating of bores into one of some urgency and importance. If Germany as a body attempts to establish the Pretender in Holstein, there is imminent danger of war. Possibly Denmark would give up the connection with Holstein, provided Schleswig were made an integral part of the monarchy, and the ultimate decision for peace or war will turn on the chance of compelling Germany to give up her theory that those two Duchies are one.

Active warlike preparations are progressing in Denmark. Eleven thousand soldiers have been called out, and six war vessels are being fitted out.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.—The Paris Memorial Diplomaticque says that fifteen of the twenty powers given to be present at the European Congress, have given an affirmative reply to the invitation.

The same journal says the French Government, in reply to the application of England for a programme of the Congress, replied that without intrenching upon the prerogatives of the Congress, it would be impossible for the Emperor Napoleon to lay down the preliminaries; but when the replies of all the Powers were received, the Emperor would then hasten to give all the explanation in his power.

The Patrie publishes a statement, under reserve, that the Emperor, without wishing to draw up a programme for the Congress, has expressed the opinion that it should be chiefly occupied with considering the questions of Poland, of the German Duchies, of Rome, of Venice, and of the reforms to be introduced into the Principalities of Roumania.

The London Morning Post announces that the English Government is about, with regret, to decline giving its adherence to the Congress. It says that the purpose of the Emperor is regarded with admiration, but the means proposed are not considered as effectual.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times asserts that the believers in the Congress grow fewer every day.

The London Morning Post says there is no truth whatever in the reported resignation of Earl Russell as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It was reported at Madrid that two American ships with arms for the St. Domingo insurgents had been destroyed by a Spanish vessel off that island.

The German and Polish questions had a threatening look. The Polish insurgents continued to be very active in their struggle for liberty and independence. The arrests in Warsaw were numerous.

Russia and Poland.

The feelings of indignation and horror with which people in this country view the cruelties which Russia is now pursuing in Poland found expression in London, on the 17th, at a meeting over which Lord Campbell presided. The noble Lord, has recently been in Warsaw, and his personal experience of the state of affairs there agrees with the accounts which come from the numerous travellers and correspondents who have inflamed Western Europe by the details of Russian barbarity towards the natives.

Amongst those who addressed the meeting was Mr. Hennessy, whose speech in the House of Commons, in the earlier part of the last Session, excited so much attention, and which drew from Lord Palmerston the memorable declaration that Russia had violated every phase of international law with regard to the Poles. Mr. Hennessy contended that England had done wrong in rejecting the invitation of France to offer an armed resistance to the tyranny of Russia in Poland. He expressed his belief that the people of this country were almost unanimously opposed to Lord Russell's policy on this subject. He showed that the revolution in Poland was on the increase, and that the atrocities of the Russians were on the increase also. He maintained that we ought to join France in declaring that the Treaties of 1815 were at an end; and next, in endeavouring to restore the ancient Kingdom of Poland. But Mr. Hennessy forgot to tell his hearers that this means that England and France must go to war with Austria, Prussia, and Russia, for the two great German Powers would fight as zealously for their portion of the plunder as Russia herself.

It is clear, from the accounts that have recently come to hand from St. Petersburg, that Russia is preparing for war. Cronstadt is being put in a state of defence in a way to defy the approach of hostile ships. A great number of flats laden with stones have been sunk, so as to blockade the entrance, and in the building of iron vessels and the casting of ordnance, all the resources of the Government are now employed. Nothing but force will induce Russia to change her policy towards Poland; but public opinion would hardly justify our Government in drawing the sword for such a purpose. Our last combination with France in the Crimea will hardly induce imitation.—European Times.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The boiler of the Hudson River steamer Isaac Newton exploded, about half-past seven o'clock in the evening, on Saturday, the 5th inst., when opposite Spuyten Duyvil Creek, a few miles from the city of New York. The boat caught fire instantly. Fortunately two tugs, which were near by, immediately went to the rescue of the passengers. The baggage-master, two firemen, and three deck passengers, were killed. The boat was burnt to the water's edge. Loss between \$800—\$400,000.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

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Each subsequent insertion	0 16
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NO SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

THE BELLEVILLE MAYORALTY.—There are now but three candidates for the Mayoralty of the County town, Messrs. H. Corby and L. H. Henderson, and by requisition—Dr. Holden. There is talk that the number may yet, under certain circumstances, be augmented. It is suspected that Dr. Holden will resign on the day of nomination, in favour of Dr. Hope. Should this turn out to be really the case, Mr. Brown, the present Mayor, will again become a candidate; but not otherwise.



THE MADOC MERCURY AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

In three or four weeks the municipal elections of the country will have come off, and the question to a certain extent been settled as to whether or not we are to have the "right men in the right place" to take charge of the municipal interests of the country.

We look upon these elections as affecting the vital interests of the country to an extent quite equal to parliamentary elections; and as much discretion should be exercised in the choice of representatives in the one case as the other.

In this Township the conductors of the affairs of the municipality have given but little reason for complaint; in fact, on the other hand, the Councillors deserve the thanks of the community. Huntingdon is also another fortunate Township in this respect, and we might name others; but we cannot speak so favourably of all the municipalities that have come under our notice. Why are certain municipalities behind in their payments to the County? Why are moneys borrowed to meet the current expenses? Why are Township Treasurers in default? And why are Councillors unable to give intelligible statements in reference to the affairs of the municipalities they represent?

Simply because the *right men are not in the right place*. Now is the time to remedy the evil. Let the electors see to it by selecting men of intelligence, thoroughly acquainted with the condition and needs of the localities they represent, and with a sufficient knowledge of public business to conduct mu-

ly with credit to themselves and advantage to their constituents.

Of the present members of the Madoc Township Council, we understand that Messrs. Dale and Moore will decline re-election; and we hear that Messrs. Jas. O'Hara, Sen., and Mr. Henry Cooke will come forward as candidates. They are men who have the necessary qualifications for office, having already served the municipality, and generally to the satisfaction of the electors.

MADOC TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.

The Municipal Council met in the Town-Hall on Monday last, the 7th inst. Present—A. F. Wood, Reeve; W. H. Tumelty, Deputy Reeve; and Messrs. Moore and Dale, Councillors.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Applications were made from L. Keene, S. H. McCoy, and W. B. Scrimshaw, for rebatement of part of their taxes, as being assessed too high. The same were laid over till next meeting, to hear explanations from the Assessors.

R. M. Norman applied for a rebatement of a part of his license lately taken out for the half-year, and was informed that in accordance with the by-law it could not be granted.

James McCan also applied to be refunded the amount of two bushels of wheat he had not received as seed grain from the township. The same was ordered to be paid.

The Road Surveyor handed in a report on a petition praying that a new road be made round the rocks on the 10th Concession line between 9th and 10th Concessions. Received and laid over till next meeting of the Council.

Mr. Tumelty reported that the repairs on the bridge over Cooper's Creek, near Elzevir, were completed.

The Reeve also reported that the piece of road near Isaac Canniff's had been repaired.

The application of Wm. Embury, to be struck off from School section No. 9 to No. 18, was taken up; and after the objections for and against it had been heard, it was resolved that he remain in No. 9.

The Council passed a By-Law establishing a new School section at Bannockburn, and the boundaries thereof as follows:—The West boundary commencing at the line between Lots 25 and 26 in the 4th and 5th Concessions, and running North to the boundary of the township; thence East on said boundary to the line between the 6th and 7th Concessions; thence South to the line between said Lots 25 and 26, and thence West to the place of beginning; and also that the West half of 11, West half of 14, and West half of 15, in the 4th Concession be annexed to School section No. 12; and that the West half of 12 in the 5th Concession be annexed to School section No. 7.

The amount of \$40 was ordered to be paid Joseph Bateman for extra work done on the bridge in the village, when the same is sufficiently completed.

The account of M. Bowell, of \$18.93, for printing and advertising fairs in 1860-1, was also ordered to be paid.

The account of the Road Surveyor of \$5.60 for road report and inspecting job, was also ordered to be paid.

No further business being brought up, the Council adjourned till the last Monday of the present month.

The Volunteers.

The Rifle Company under the command of Major Findlay has resumed drill for the winter. The Village Squad is drilled by Major Norman (who has kindly given his services) every night except Saturday, in Hudgins' large saloon, from 8 to 9 o'clock.

at Weir's Corners every Thursday evening, at the same hour. Major Findlay superintends the drill instruction in person at both places. The improvement made by the Company in drill since last winter is highly creditable, especially when many have great difficulty to attend; and it is to be hoped that thro' the perseverance and energy of Major Findlay, the men will present a respectable appearance at the inspection which is to take place shortly.

A NEAT LITTLE PAIR OF BOOTS!—Messrs. Hullin & Co., of Madoc, have just made to order a pair of boots, which in point of size are, if not quite unique, certainly of very unusual dimensions. Each boot, measuring 14 1/2 inches in length, and otherwise well shaped in proportion, requires eight pounds of leather to make it—four and a half of sole, and three and a half of upper. But the difference between this and an ordinary pair of boots may be more readily estimated, when it is remembered that the average size of men's boots is "No. 7," while by shoemaker's measure this pair is "No. 18"!—The boots are made for a man employed in one of the shanties of the Gilmour Company.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—On Tuesday last, while a young man named Myers was out hunting for deer, in company with Mr. Nosworthy of Belleville and another, over Mr. Lingham's farm, on Black Creek, in Elzevir, he was accidentally shot. Mr. Nosworthy slipped on the side of a rock, when the jar caused his gun to explode. The charge struck on the rock, and rebounding, three buck shot hit Mr. Myers on the thigh, and being flattened by coming in contact with the rock, caused more extensive injury than would otherwise have been the case. One of the shot passed clear through; the other two, were extracted by Dr. Elmer, who fortunately happened to be in the neighbourhood at the time.

ROBBED OF A LOT OF FURS.—Mr. John Thompson, of Tudor, recently discovered that a lot of furs of animals he had killed had been stolen from the place in which he had stored them. Coming to Madoc on business, he happened to hear that some furs had been offered there for sale, and on making inquiry, Dr. became satisfied from the description that they were the same of which he had been robbed. He followed up the clue thus obtained, and proceeding to Stirling, found that the furs had been sold there, and identified them as his own. A warrant has been obtained for the apprehension of the suspected thief.

Execution of Zachariah Fralick.

The dreadful finale of the Richmond tragedy occurred this morning, the wretched criminal Zachariah Fralick having expiated his crime upon the gallows. The horrible details of the tragedy are fresh in the minds of our readers. On the night of the 28th of June, Elizabeth York, the unfortunate victim of the crime, was waylaid by the murderer while proceeding from the residence of her uncle to her home, and cruelly murdered by blows inflicted with a stone. The arrest followed the succeeding day, and the conviction of the criminal transpired on most conclusive evidence, since confirmed by a full confession. In confessing the circumstances of the crime to his spiritual adviser, Fralick asserted that his intention was not to commit murder, but his designs otherwise upon the person of his victim were overcome by her struggles, and in the heat of passion the terrible deed ensued. The murderer belonged to no religious sect, and being reared in utter ignorance, very little of moral or religious sentiments ever entered his mind, but the reverend gentlemen who attended him during the period since his conviction have strong hopes of the beneficial results of their labours. The unfortunate man professed to be perfectly reconciled to a deserved fate, and awaited the terrible moment with great composure, bidding his fellow prisoners farewell and expressing the hope of meeting them in Heaven. During the last two nights the criminal slept scarcely an hour, devoting the time to prayer and preparation for the change awaiting him, but indulged in an enormous appetite, eating no less than four times during Saturday night. The last few hours of his sad career were spent in his cell in earnest prayer and religious devotion, encouraged by the ministrations of Rev. Mr. Gemley, of the Wesleyan Methodist, and Rev. Mr. Watt, of the Baptist church. Just previous to the hour of ten o'clock this morning, the mournful procession emerged from the cell, the wretched criminal conducting himself with manful composure, and with a steady step he proceeded to

MARKETS.

Spring Wheat, 25¢ 00 04 00.	Rye, 0¢ 00 04 00.	Barley,
4 00 04 00 2d. Oats, 1s 10 04 00.	Peas, 2s 6d 00 00.	Flour,
(Retail) 7 00 04 00 2d. Potash, 7 cw; 20 04 00 00.		Hay,
7 00 04 00 2d. Potatoes, new, 7 bushel, 15 04 00.		Beef,
7 00 04 00 2d. Pork, 7 lb, 10 04 00.		Butter,
7 00 04 00 2d. Eggs, 7 doz., 6d. Hides, 25.		Sale,
7 00 04 00 2d. Turnips, 7 bushel, 11 04 00.		

RECOLLECTION.

When memory looks back on the record of years,
Ere reason and feeling decay,
Ere the footsteps we leave in this valley of tears
Are swept by oblivion away—
The sweet when delight has been sober'd by age,
To glance on its mirrors again;
To glide o'er the clouds of adversity's page—
They seem not so desolate then.

As the tempest brings calm; as the heartiest springs;
As the dawning disperses in day;
So the sun and the shade of vicissitude fling
A beautiful light on our way;
And passion and rapture, when tempered by thought,
No trace but of happiness leave;
Even grief, when remembered, is tranquilly taught;
How vain—how ungrateful—to grieve.

Life's briars and roses—their gladness and gloom—
Do they vanish together?—oh no!
The flow'ers we pluck, and condense their perfume,
The weeds to the desert we throw;
Like the bee, thought fly o'er the fields of the past,
Finding sweets wheresoever they roam;
They wander through sunshine and storm, and at last
Store nought but their honey at home.

AWFUL EXPERIENCE: IN THE LIFE OF FILUS KROAST.

(Continued.)

Thomas had very soon an opportunity of testing the power of that organ. One morning, the bell of his lady's boudoir rang, a little more sharply than usual. Thomas hurried up. Mrs. Smyles was sitting with her face turned to the window, and spoke to him without changing her position. There was, nevertheless, a slight, almost imperceptible heaving of the beautiful shoulders, and a sort of tremor in her soothing tones, that might have alarmed the initiated.

"O Thomas, will you—will you oblige me by telling me, Thomas, at what hour this morning my letters and papers were put into your hands? I am sure you will remember, how especially I directed you, my good Thomas, to place them always on the table by—by ten o'clock. Yes, Thomas?"

Thomas recollected, with some compunction, that he had paused in the hall to read a rather lengthened report of the demise, by operation of law (or, as Thomas himself would have briefly phrased it, "execution") of Mr. Michael O'Shaughnessy, for the murder of another Irish gentleman, and that he had probably done so under his mistress's too vigilant eye. Nevertheless, deluded by the sweetness of her voice, Thomas, without thought or fear, at once allowed that he had stopped in the hall, to read a few lines that chance to catch—

Before, he could finish, Mrs. Smyles had started from her chair, and confronted him like a demon; her eyes literally blazed with passion.

"You meddling booby! you inquisitive, impertinent hound! how dare you presume to open anything intended for me? Out of my sight—leave my house! What—do you answer me? Take that!"

And therewith, a very handsome and rather weighty annual, whirling through the air, took the direction of Thomas's head; that gentleman promptly ducked, and a small mirror received the "Friendship's Offering." A "Forget-me-not," following, with better aim, struck Thomas—so fate decreed—on the very eye with which he had proposed, to check his mistress's unprovoked rage.

Having now lost every remnant of self-command, she would have proceeded to further violence, but by this time Thomas had rallied his astonished senses, and saw that he had but two alternatives—to seize and retain the little fury by superior force, or, like Snuggs, to turn and flee. Thomas adopted the latter course, and, reaching his pantry in safety, devoted himself to the care of his more than ever melancholy eye, till dinner time.

He did leave the house that evening, but it was with a five-pound note in his damask pocket, and permission to spend a fortnight with his friends.

These are but specimens, taken at hazard, from scenes of frequent occurrence in the household of Mrs. Smyles, their trivial origin proving how slightly removed from actual aberration of intellect was the passion thus demonstrated.

Without the walls, the secret was kept with unwonted fidelity. Double wages and a most liberal table were an ample compensation for an occasional fright and a few bruises; and a certain dark tradition, concerning a cock's fractured skull, though far from being forgotten, was, by universal consent, regarded as a fiction. One thing only was certain, that Mrs. Smyles never passed the threshold of the kitchen, and that the sight or mention of a rolling-pin would cause her to quiver from head to foot as with pain.

At the time the circumstances I am to relate oc-

curred, Mrs. Loveleigh Smyles, as has been mentioned, was out of town; of all her establishment, only two remained in charge of the mansion—namely, Filus Kroast and Martha Drabbitt.

Ten-time—five o'clock—was at hand, but Miss Kroast, not waiting for the clock to strike, summoned her colleague to the table, declaring that she felt very low, and that a good cup would set her up again.

Martha unhesitatingly signified that she herself was a trifle beneath her usual elevation, and that the remedy aforesaid invariably set her upon her legs again with more vigour than ever.

On this occasion, Filus's depression did not yield to the accustomed panacea.

"That my sperrits was so low, I don't remember when the time was," she remarked. Filus had a habit of reversing her sentences, which gave them an obscure and clever sound.

Martha merely replied with a dissyllabic grunt, which might be variously rendered: "Dear me!" "No, no!" "Nonsense!" "Poor thing!" &c., at pleasure.

"Something, I say to myself, when I rose up this morning, is going to happen, Phillis, this day."

Martha thought that sufficient might actually have occurred, in the general universe, since five in the morning, to realize that presentiment; but her friend's solemn tone indicating a personal application, and her own sole idea of a catastrophe being fire, she contented herself with observing incidentally that the chimneys had one and all been swept on Tuesday.

"And happen it will," continued Filus, "before bedtime."

Miss Drabbitt, without actually quoting the *Ideas of March and Julius Caesar*, assented, in general terms, to the fact that the season of danger was not yet completely past; adding, moreover, a suggestion which, had it occurred to the illustrious Roman, might have changed the destinies of a world—namely, that by retiring to bed immediately after the prey, that by retiring to bed once terminate the day, and avert the omen.

But Filus, though nervous to the last degree, scouted such pusillanimity; she would not retire a moment before the usual hour, come what might.

"Into my mouth my heart if even the very post-man with a letter came would jump," said Filus, "and"—

Rat-tat!

"Aggravating fellow!" He did that o' purpose, now," ejaculated Filus, faintly.

Martha hurried up, and returned: with the letter, which wore a crumpled, foreign aspect.

"From missis," pronounced Filus.

It was, and thus it ran:

"Chateau de Prangins, Nyon.

"Phillis and Martha—Very soon after this reaches you, an individual will come to the house, and possibly remain there for several days. Not to puzzle you with many directions, I wish you to understand, my good girls, that you are to treat him, in all respects, exactly as myself. Should his dress or appearance seem strange, you will, of course, take no notice, nor will you evince the least surprise at anything he may choose to do. I shall explain to you hereafter. At present, I have only to warn you, my steady and faithful Phillis and Martha, that I expect these my orders to be obeyed to the very letter.—Affectionately,
SERENA LOVELEIGH SMYLES."

"Wot's an Individual?" asked Miss Drabbitt, timidly breaking the pause that followed; for Filus was not a fluent reader, and being, moreover, a little perplexed with her mistress's spelling, was somewhat exhausted with the effort.

Miss Kroast affected not to hear her friend's question, but the latter pressing it—

"Why, a He," said Filus, cautiously. "Didn't you hear, stupid? Missis says we are to treat him precisely as herself."

"It must be a very particular he," said Martha, only half-satisfied, "for missis to make him master. S'pose you'll put Individual in the blue room?"

"S'pose you know nothing about it," replied Filus, sharply. "Precisely like myself is words that has but one meaning, and that is: 'put him in my room; give him my keys; take your orders from him; and turn the house out o' winder if he sees the word; and if he breaks your 'eds, why, the less you speaks of it the better.'"

Martha felt that the one meaning was at least comprehensive; but her only audible comment was: "Drabbitt! I wish he warn't a-coming!"—a sentiment which harmonised so completely with her own that she could not forbear rebuking its premature expression.

"Drabbitt! Drabbitt! you forget yourself" (Martha hung her head.) "No more of this, if you please. He is missis's friend. Pr'aps some furrin gentelman

as doesn't want his name mentioned."

Who knows it ain't Lewis Napoleon himself? Missis knew him in England. When does missis say he's—very soon after this reaches missis. That's as good as saying 'to-morrow.'"

"Rat-tat-tat!"

Three slow knocks, the last delivered with great force, interrupted the conference.

"It's the Individual!" cried Martha.

"S'pose it is," said Filus. "Run up, child, and open the door. Say I'm coming."

Martha lingered, as if afraid, until the knock was repeated, when, in obedience to a hasty gesture from her friend, she went upstairs. The bolts and chains seemed to take a long time to undo; at length, however, the door was heard to open, then instantly reclosed, and Martha reappeared, breathless.

"Twarn't nobody!" retorted Filus, indignantly.

"Don't tell me that?"

"What do you call that?" as, for the third time, the solemn summons rec-echoed through the mansion.

"I'll tell you what I call it," said Martha, bursting out crying—"A WARNING."

"You'd very likely find it so, if mistress knew what a gaby you are making of yourself," was the strong-minded reply. "Go directly, and let him in."

"I durn't," said Martha, for the first time in her life disobedient to her oracle. "There ain't no Lewis Napoleon, nor nothing else, at the door!"

Filus wasted no more words, but, taking a candle—

as it was now getting dusk—with the air of a Giovanni going to admit his petrified supper-guest, marched up-stairs.

(To be continued.)

VARIETIES.

Why is a newly-born baby like a gale of wind?—Because it begins with a squall.

The thimble, used by woman, was invented by the Dutch, in 1690.

Late English papers state that the drain on the farming population of Ireland is giving serious alarm to the landlords of that country.

The famous Todleben, who so successfully defended Sebastopol against the French and English, is now superintending the erection of works on the Black Sea.

The Louisville Journal thus ignominiously snuffs out a possible Byron: "The young gentleman who sends us what he says is the first attempt at poetry he ever made, is advised to let it be the last."

A little girl in Maine, being about to accompany her parents on a visit to the city of Notions, concluded her prayer, on the evening she was to start, thus: "Good bye, God, I am going to Boston!"

The supreme tribunal of Madrid has just given final judgment in a suit which had been in litigation 240 years, and which involved the succession to the inheritance of Pizarro, the invader and conqueror of Peru. It would be interesting to know the particulars of this suit.

It is stated that linens of a coarse kind are now manufactured in Ireland, that are not only relatively but absolutely cheaper than cotton.

Merino sheep from Vermont have been shipped for Australia. They were sent for by sheep farmers in "the bush" as the best that could be found anywhere—a compliment to the farmers of the Green Mountains.

A pure white deer was recently shot in Minnesota. It is a pure milk white, with pink eyes and hoofs, and has not a spot of any other color on its hide. It weighs seventy-five pounds, and is about a year old.

Six hundred and fifty persons per hour on an average, visit the British Museum, from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. It is said the Museum, that to judge from the attendance, it is of far less interest to the public than it was ten or twelve years ago.

A man has sued a London photographer for the price paid for two cartes de visite; he told the court that he had sat for seventeen days, and the only result was that one picture made him look like a black man, and another that made him look as if he was going to be hung. The court gave him his sympathy, and the artist had to give him his money.

Twelve millions of butterflies have been caught this year in the Canton of Basle, and the Swiss government has paid the catchers the not inconsiderable sum of 1,000,000 francs. Naturalists tell us that of every hundred of these insects forty-five are females; and as each of the latter is estimated to lay, on average, forty fruitful eggs, the destruction of the twelve millions is virtually the same as the annihilation of two hundred and sixteen millions of cattle.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 55.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.), SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1863.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

All fighting on a grand scale is probably at an end for the season. In Virginia, as the Army of the Potomac retired towards Washington, the Confederates followed, and reconnaissances to ascertain their position and strength have led to some slight skirmishes, without important results. The two armies are generally in a quiescent state, Meade occupying the line of the Rappahannock, and Lee on the Rapidan. Both are preparing to go into winter quarters; the pickets on either side manifesting a friendly feeling, instead of shooting each other as formerly. Rumours of the removal of Meade have been numerous; and Gen. Hooker, Thomas and Pleasanton have been named as his successors; but it is now said that Meade will retain his position. The friends of Gen. McClellan contend that Meade's last retreat has demonstrated the impossibility of getting to Richmond by marching overland, and that the Administration, in spite of its evident jealousy, will yet have to vindicate his judgment, and adopt the route by the James river, from which he was recalled.

President Davis has yielded to the popular demand for the removal of Gen. Bragg, whose competency for command is called in question, but not his bravery or devotion to the Confederate cause. Gen. Hardee, who receives credit for having saved the Confederate army from total defeat in the late affair at Chattanooga, now commands the Southern forces on the borders of Georgia and Tennessee. He is said to be slowly falling back from Dalton, probably in the direction of Rome. The mountains of East Tennessee are said to be filled with deserters and stragglers from the Confederate ranks. Southern accounts, while admitting their defeat by Grant's numerical superiority, assert that their loss in killed and wounded was far less than on the Federal side, and deny that their troops were disorganized and demoralized, although there was some confusion on the first day of the retreat.

Longstreet's abandonment of the siege of Knoxville, and retreat from East Tennessee, was deemed by the President of such high national importance, that he issued a proclamation, recommending all loyal people on receipt of the information to assemble at their places of worship, and render special homage and gratitude to Almighty God for his great advancement of the national cause. The active public are said to have paid but little attention to this missive. The failure of the assault on Knoxville is attributed, by the Confederates, to the issuing of a forged order recalling Anderson's brigade.

A few shells continue to be thrown into Charleston without causing much injury, either to life or property. Northerners charge the Charlestonians with having treacherously erected a battery behind the Moultrie House, while it was protected by the hospital flag; and with demolishing the building as soon as the battery was completed. Gen. Gillmore refrains from wasting any more ammunition on Fort Sumter's ruins, and is entrenching his Morris Island works, to render them safer in case an advance should be made upon them from James Island. The U. S. monitor Weehawken sank at her anchorage in Charleston harbour, during a furious gale on the 6th inst. Four of her engineers and twenty-six of her crew were drowned.

Great excitement has been caused in New York and

other seaboard cities of the Union by the daring capture of the propeller Chesapeake, of 460 tons, on her passage from New York to Portland, Maine, by some 16 or 17 "rebel" passengers, after a skirmish in which the second engineer was killed, and one or two of the crew were wounded. The seizure was effected off Cape Cod, at one o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst. Off St. John, N. B., the captain, officers and crew were put on shore, and a Confederate command was shipped, apparently by previous arrangement. The plot was concocted in St. John, some of the "roughs" of that place being hired to go to New York, and promised \$500 each, if they took the vessel safely into Wilmington. It is believed that the cargo was shipped by Confederate agents, and was valuable to the South, and that it was arranged the vessel should be seized on this particular trip. The captors are denounced as pirates by the American press, but the leaders are regularly commissioned officers in the Confederate navy. Several armed U. S. vessels have been sent in pursuit of the Chesapeake, and the American Consuls in the British Eastern Provinces, and in the West Indies will be instructed to claim the ship. The U. S. Government, it is said, will also demand of the British authorities the custody of the captors, although the case may not be covered by the Extradition treaty. The Chesapeake left Shelburne harbour on the night of the 11th inst., after coaling and shipping some more men. If she escapes from the U. S. gunboats, she may prove a formidable privateer.

The U. S. and C. S. Congresses are now both in session, and the columns of the newspapers are crowded with the reports of their proceedings, and the annual messages of the two Presidents, and the accompanying reports of the Secretaries of the different departments. President Lincoln's Message is not so lengthy a document as its predecessors have been. It is remarkable for its brevity as to foreign relations, no reference whatever being made to the extraordinary position of affairs in Mexico. Its chief feature is a plan for reconstructing State Governments, where and when insurgent territory is won back to Federal allegiance by force of arms—when ever a number of persons not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in such States at the Presidential election of 1860, shall have taken an oath to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, all acts of Congress passed during the rebellion with reference to slaves, and all proclamations of the President on the same subject!—A full pardon is also offered to all persons who have directly or by implication participated in the rebellion, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and in property cases where the rights of third parties shall have intervened, on condition of their taking the above oath—excepting "all who are, or shall have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so-called Confederate Government; all who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion; all who are or shall have been military or naval officers of said so-called Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the army, or Lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid the rebellion; all who resigned commissions in the army or navy of the United States and afterward aided the rebellion; and all who have engaged in any way in treating coloured persons, or fully as prisoners of war, and which persons may have been found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity."—What probability is there that—connected as the unpardonable persons are, more or less, with those to whom the amnesty is offered—the mass of the "rebels" will throw down their arms on the terms offered? The President, perhaps, has some doubts on the subject himself, as he concludes by reminding his fellow-citizens "that the war power is still the main reliance" for subduing the rebellion.

President Davis's Message is much longer than any he has before communicated to the Confederate Congress. In his review of the military situation, he attributes the present reverses to the surrender without a shot being fired, of the important position of Cumberland Gap, with the entire garrison, which

laid open Eastern Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia to hostile operations, and broke the line of communication between the seat of government and Middle Tennessee. He complains of the unfriendly action of the European powers, and especially Great Britain, in diverging from the practical impartiality which alone deserves the name of neutrality. He contends that, supported by the confidence and affection of its citizens, the Confederacy has lacked no element which distinguishes an independent nation, according to the principles of international law. The condition of the finances is bad, and a compulsory reduction of the currency to the amount required by the business of the country is recommended, and the imposition of such taxation as shall distribute the burden uniformly and impartially on the whole property of the people. The army is believed to be in better condition than at any previous period of the war, and suggestions are made by which it is hoped "the ranks of the army will be so strengthened for the ensuing campaign as to put at defiance the utmost efforts of the enemy." The non-exchange of prisoners is attributed to the "barbarous policy" of the Federal Government. The Southern navy is being largely increased. The message concludes with the assertion that the only hope of peace lies in the vigour of Southern resistance, and with a confident expression of ultimate success.

The receipts of the U. S. Government during the year from all sources, including loans and the balance in the Treasury at its commencement were \$901,120, 674 86, and the aggregate disbursements \$895,790, 630 65, leaving a balance on the 1st of July, 1863, of \$5,329,444 21. Of the receipts, \$776,882,361 61 was from loans! The disbursements for the War Department were \$599,298,600 88; for the Navy, \$68,211, 105 27. The report of Secretary Chase informs the public that the National Debt on the 1st of July next will be only between sixteen and seventeen hundred millions of dollars. Increased taxation is recommended.

From Europe.

The Canada, from Liverpool on Nov. 29, has arrived at Halifax.

The Confederate steamers Georgia and Rappahannock had arrived in French ports. The Rappahannock was seized by the French authorities, but subsequently released. She is said to be one of four steamers recently sold by the British Government, and which are now fitting out for the Confederate service.

Thanksgiving Day was generally observed by the Americans in London. A grand banquet was given at St. James's Hall under the presidency of Robert J. Walker. Mr. Adams was present and delivered a speech.

The replies of Russia and Switzerland to Napoleon's invitation to a European Congress had been delivered. Switzerland accepts the invitation. It is denied that Russia demands that the programme of the Congress be drawn up. The reply of Earl Russell is not giving the expected satisfaction.

It is reported that the Committee of the Federal Diet of Germany have decided to propose the immediate adoption of the Federal execution in Holstein. The Wurtemberg Government likewise urges the occupation of Holstein. The Diet has refused to receive the ambassador of the new King of Denmark. Prussia has 25,000 men ready to march. The Chamber of Saxony and of Hesse Darmstadt have unanimously passed resolutions in favour of recognizing the Prince of Augustenberg as Duke of Schleswig Holstein.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION IN NEW YORK.—On the afternoon of Wednesday, the 9th inst., a fearful conflagration occurred among the shipping in New York harbour. The fire broke out on a barge laden with hay and other combustible material belonging to the Government. A stiff breeze was blowing at the time, and the flames spread till one brig, nine schooners, two ice-boats, and over twenty barges and canal-boats were destroyed. The piers from No. 51 to 64, North River, were also badly damaged. Estimated loss, \$300,000.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 39
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All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed, (post-paid), to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—A Quebec paper announces semi-officially that Parliament will be summoned to meet in the month of February.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The Quebec Mercury says: "So far as it is possible at present to judge, there are good reasons for believing that the removal of the departments to Ottawa will take place about next October. The approaching session will, then, in all likelihood be the last appearance of the assembled wisdom in this good city of Quebec."

THE PROVINCIAL TUG STEAMERS SOLD.—We understand that the Government have decided to accept the highest tender for the steamers Queen Victoria and Napoleon III., and demand that a deposit on the purchase money be made immediately. The purchasers are a New York firm, and the amount is set down at \$165,000 for both boats. The next highest bid came from Western Canada, \$120,000, and the third highest, \$100,000, was tendered by Messrs. Talc & Garneau, of this city. *—Quebec News.*



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19.

The numerous robberies and petty thefts which have taken place of late in this locality and neighbouring settlements, would seem to indicate that the growth of the population is unfortunately attended with a low standard of morality among the rising generation. Formerly, every man's property was safe at the hands of his neighbours; but now it seems hardly possible for a house to be left unoccupied for a few hours, even if securely fastened up, without some one of thievish propensities becoming acquainted with the fact, and taking advantage of it. It is a matter of general remark that there has been an unusual number of such cases this season; but somehow the suspected parties contrive to escape conviction. The magistrates are prompt enough to grant warrants when applied for, and the constable is kept pretty busy in looking after the offenders, but there is generally some difficulty either in finding the missing property, or in identifying it, or the suspected parties get out of the way for a time, and so escape justice. It is, however, an unpleasant fact to find that so rapid an advance is being made in this species of crime. It can scarcely be wondered at, seeing so many children appear to be left to run wild about the streets, and to be almost entirely emancipated from

wholesome home influence and parental control.

THE AMERICAN WAR.—The South is literally and unquestionably losing ground, and some of their newspapers begin to admit the possibility of the country being overrun. Still, in the midst of all their difficulties, there is as yet no evidence that the majority of the people are losing heart, although one of their Generals—Gantt—has declared their cause hopeless, and advises submission to the authority of the United States; for which he has—notwithstanding his high rank in the "rebel" service—been rewarded by a pardon from President Lincoln. But some of the leaders of the "rebellion," those who swore they would fight to the last ditch—and who are admitted by the North to show fight still, as if they mean to carry out their threat—are blaming Jefferson Davis as being the cause of their recent military disasters, and he seems to be losing much of his popularity.

The grand difficulty with which the Confederacy has to contend is the expansion of the currency by the immense issue of Treasury notes to carry on the war—and the question that has to be solved is how to reduce the existing currency by at least five hundred millions of dollars, and to provide a supply of means from some other source. Unless this can be done, the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury says "Taxes become fruitless by reason of the depreciation of the money. The army can be neither paid, clothed nor fed; arms and munitions of war can no longer be supplied; the officers of the Government cannot be supported; AND THE COUNTRY MUST SUCCEUMB." The entire debt of the Confederacy, in round numbers, is one thousand millions, of which eight hundred millions are treasury notes, and seven hundred millions of these notes are in circulation. If the war lasts to the end of the year 1864, the Southern Debt will amount to twenty-five hundred millions. Let the termination of the war be what it may, whether the South wins its independence, or the North succeeds in subjugating it, the winning side will probably be convinced in the end, that in carrying on this war between Aristocracy and Democracy, as it is now declared to be, it has "paid too dear for its whistle."

HOUSE BROKEN INTO AND ROBBED.—On Saturday or Sunday night last, the house of Mr. John Gillen, in the Seventh Concession, near Hazzard's Corners, was broken into, and a number of articles stolen therefrom. The thief or thieves carried off Mrs. Gillen's wedding ring and a pair of earrings, and helped themselves besides to a quantity of provisions—beef, pork, codfish, and tea; and to a variety of household goods—tinware, bed-clothing, and children's and other wearing apparel. Mr. Gillen was moving into the house, and had sent up a load of goods on Saturday; but the house was left unoccupied, although the doors and windows were securely nailed up. A neighbour discovered on Monday that the window had been broken open, and at once gave information to the owner. Suspicion falling upon certain parties, a search warrant was obtained, and the services of Constable Bateman were called into requisition, but without success, as nothing was found that could be positively identified.

SEVERE STORMS AT LAST.—There is just sufficient snow upon the ground to make sleighing possible at present; but the weather has become so mild again,

that we may yet be disappointed in the hope that it will last for the season.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday morning, while Mr. Aylesworth, surveyor, of Madoc, was cutting a stick of wood, his axe slipped, and struck his left foot, completely severing through the bone of one of his toes, and leaving it hanging by a mere strip of skin.

L. O. L. No. 1153.—The members met at their Lodge room, at Weirs' Corners, on Thursday, the 3rd inst., when the following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—Wm. Ward, M.; Robert Ferguson, D.M.; Samuel Embury, T.; William Riggs, S.; Committee Men—John Holmes, Almond Bristol, Sylvester Howser, Robert Kinenid, Mark Weir.

L. O. L. No. 285.—The Brethren met at their Lodge room at Wannamaker's, on Monday, the 7th inst., when the following were elected office-bearers for the next year:—John N. Moore, M.; Andrew Beggs, D.M.; John H. Wannamaker, T.; James Moore, Jr., S.; Committee Men—Robert Fox, Alex. Moore, Geo. Fox, John Best, Sen., Wm. Jas. Best; Alex. Nelson, D.C.; Thomas Duff, C.

CLOSING OF NAVIGATION ON THE UPPER LAKES.—The Detroit Free Press of Monday says:—"Yesterday four propellers passed down, which clears the upper lakes of all sailing craft which do not winter there or here. All the vessels which winter above here have already passed up. This practically closes navigation for the season. A few vessels will yet do business on the river, but the ice will soon start them up completely. The season has been a long and prosperous one, though marked by several disasters. The loss of the Water Witch and Sunbeam, and wreck of the Ploughboy."

SUICIDE.—A young woman named James Davis, in the employ of Mr. James Dawson, hotel keeper, of Owen Sound, poisoned herself by drinking a large quantity of blue stone, which had been obtained for the purpose of dyeing clothes. Efforts were made to extract or neutralize the poison, but she remains in a very dangerous state. Disappointed love is said to have been the cause of the rash act.

BURNED TO DEATH.—The wife of Mr. Michael Lehone, of this township, was burned to death on Wednesday night last, by her clothes catching fire. Medical aid was immediately sought, but she was past human skill. She died shortly after the accident. *—Omenec Warder.*

VITALITY OF SEED.—The old story of the growth of Egyptian wheat from seed found in the shroud of a mummy, several thousand years old, has been often doubted, but an English paper has the following paragraph of a recent occurrence, which goes to confirm a belief in the extraordinary vitality of seeds. It says "James Binks, in the North-British Agriculturist, stated that he had recently cleared off some old Roman encampments on his farm near Ailwick, a farm which he had lived upon for sixty-four years, and forthwith, among the barley there sown, arose some seventy-four varieties of oats, never seen in that section before. As no oats had been sown, he supposed the place to have been an old cavalry camp, and that the oats which were ripened under other skies had lain covered with debris for fifteen hundred years, and not being exposed to the action of sun and air, they germinated as readily as though but recently sown."

CLOSING OF NAVIGATION.—The "Bay of Quinte" made her last trip for the season on Friday, the 4th inst. On Saturday night the ice bridge formed across the Bay of sufficient thickness to allow persons to cross on foot on Monday. A horse and cutter came over on Wednesday, and yesterday several sleighs passed over. *—Intelligencer, IIA.*

NAVIGATION AT MONTREAL.—The navigation may be said to be closed for the season, as not a vessel is to be seen in port at the present but the St. Lambert ferry-boat. Ice is formed to a considerable thickness in the basin, and floating ice is becoming more plentiful in the river.

THE REAL FEELING AT THE NORTH.—A late number of the New York Journal of Commerce says: "The city of New York was never more gay." The wildest revelry marks the third war winter. Wealth and fashion haunt their gambol and most cheerful colours in the streets. The stranger who walks along Fifth Avenue in the evening, and sees the flashing lights and hears the sounds of music and merriment, would never dream that a great heavy cloud of gloom in reality overhangs almost every house, and oppresses every heart which is old enough to feel, or experienced enough to be affected by the dread realities which surround us. We seem to be prosperous, but no one has faith in his own prosperity. Men are speculating wildly, but they do it more with the recklessness of those who are playing with shuttlecocks, or india rubber balloons, than like men that are dealt with hard metal or real values. It is not to be denied that there is at this moment a general distrust, doubt and anxiety, affecting more or less all classes and kinds of men, and making our cheerfulness and our prosperity to seem hollow and deceitful. If we go out of the cities and villages into the country we find a similar state of things. It is no child's play, this war of ours, as the people are learning to their cost. People do not sleep well in these times. Restless nights are common, and men sometimes say they can't tell why they lie broad awake all night, when they can find no apparent disease or nervousness to account for it. How we shall sleep when we have peace again!"

REPRESENT. DESERTERS.—It has recently come to the knowledge of the U. S. Government that there are along the frontier of the Canadas upwards of 10,000 deserters, most of them in a suffering condition, and anxious to return to the United States and join their regiments. It is probable that a proclamation will shortly be issued by the President, offering a pardon to all who will return to their regiments within thirty days. The Government has assurance that such an amnesty will gladly be accepted by deserters.

A RICH BANK.—The First National Bank, of Newark, N. J., was entered on Sunday, in broad daylight, the safe blown up, and the sum of three dollars obtained by the burglars, the entire contents of the safe. The rogues were not caught.

A mortgage was recently put upon record in the office of the Recorder of Cook Co., Ill., to which were attached Government stamps to the amount of one thousand dollars!

ST. LAWRENCE NAVIGATION.—The Journal de Quebec says: "The navigation of the river has been exceedingly fortunate during the season just closed. Out of 1,466 sailing, and 46 steam vessels, which visited the port, there was not a single one wrecked. Some minor disasters occurred in the vicinity of Gaspe, but within the limit of our pilotage water, not a solitary case has to be recorded."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. WILLIAMS,

OF BELLEVILLE, will be at MADOC on the 21st instant, 1863, and remain at LYMAN MOON'S HOTEL, from Two to Four Days.

Christmas Entertainment.

A SUPPER AND BALL will be given on CHRISTMAS EVE, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1863, at MAITLAND'S HOTEL, Bannockburn. DANCING will commence at SIX o'clock. Single Tickets, 75 cents; for a Lady and Gentleman, one Dollar. To be obtained at Maitland's Hotel, Bannockburn; and at L. MOON'S, Madoc Village.

MADOC HOUSE.

NEW GOODS.

WOOD & BREAKELL,
General Merchants,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, COAL OIL LAMPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c.
Cash paid for Grain and Potash.

Madoc, Nov. 1863.

CHEAP BOOTS! CHEAP BOOTS!

S. TEMPLE,

Boot and Shoemaker, Bannockburn.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE, for HOME-MADE BOOTS and Shoes. A Good Pair of Coarse Boots, Double Soles, for Men, from 6s. 5d. For CASH or READY PAY.
All Work made in the Premises, and warranted not to rip.
All Kinds of Produce taken at Market Prices in exchange for Boots and Shoes.

MADOC GRIST MILL.

A. F. WOOD, Madoc.

A thoroughly Competent Miller in charge.

North American Hotel, Madoc.

W. HUDGINS.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that his new Hotel, erected on the site of the old stand, is now finished and completely furnished and ready for the reception of guests. THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL is quite equal in all its arrangements to any first class hotel in any village in Canada. A Good Yard and Stables attached to the premises. All the Liquors are of the very best quality and brands. Fine Ale and Porter always on draught.

FOR SALE

THE LARGE FRAME HOUSE on the North-East corner of Lot No. 23 in the Fifth Concession of Madoc, with Six Acres of Land attached, immediately adjoining Keller's Bridge, well adapted and situated either for a Country Store or Tavern, or for the establishment of a Tannery, the river Moira forming the Southern boundary of the lot.

For terms, which will be reasonable, apply (if by letter, post-paid,) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SALE OF LANDS

IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF GLOUCESTER AND HUNTLY,

in the County of Carleton.

AND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC,

in the County of Hastings.

PURSUANT to Powers of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage, dated 5th day of November, 1861, made between VANRENSELAER KNAPP, (the Mortgagee), of the first part, ANIELA KNAPP, his wife, of the second part, and the ONTARIO BANK, (the Mortgagee), of the third part, there is now offered for sale, by said Mortgagee,

1. LOT No. 5, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Gloucester, in the County of Carleton, containing 200 acres, more or less;

2. Also, 50 acres of the East half of Lot No. 16, in the 8th Concession of the Township of HUNTLY, in the County of Carleton, which said 50 acres may be known as follows, i.e. commencing at the front angle of the said Lot, on that side from whence the lots in the said Concession are numbered, and measuring backwards, taking a proportion of the width corresponding in quantity with the proportion of said Lot in regard to its breadth, to make the said number of acres;

3. Also, the North half of Lot No. 24, and the whole of Lot No. 25, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, containing 300 acres, more or less.

In exercise of the said power of sale, these Lands will be sold at private contract, on reasonable terms, and in parcels to suit purchasers.

Those wishing to buy can ascertain terms, and make arrangements for purchase, by addressing the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said The Ontario Bank at Prescott.

LYON, O'CONNOR & CLARKE.

Prescott, 28th day of July, A.D., 1863.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A FARM of 100 ACRES, being the West half of Lot No. 11 in the Eighth Concession of Huntingdon. About 75 acres cleared, and under good cultivation; a good fence; a comfortable log house, and good frame barn. Terms upon application to ROBERT H. GIBSON, on the premises; or if by letter, postpaid, at Ivanhoe P. O., Huntingdon.

RALPH M. NORMAN,

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,

ANSTEE BUILDING, MADOC.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

By Mrs. and Miss ACKERMANN,

IN the Village of MADOC. Terms moderate.

Private Lessons in MUSIC, DRAWING, FRENCH and GERMAN.—Madoc, Nov. 4, 1863.

MR. ACKERMANN

BEGS to announce to the Inhabitants of Madoc and Vicinity that he has commenced a DRAWING CLASS for Ladies and Gentlemen, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY Evenings, from Seven to Nine o'clock, by permission, at the School House in the Village. Terms, \$3 per quarter. Private instruction given.

A. B. ROSS & BROTHER,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

The Highest Price in Cash paid for Potash.

A. B. ROSS.

S. D. ROSS.

\$1,000,000!!!

ONE OF THE CHEAPEST PLACES TO BUY GOODS AT IS FRANKLIN'S. He has just received a supply of

Paint Oil, Currier's Oil, Machine Oil and Coal Oil.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE

TO BUY YOUR GROCERIES, LIQUORS, AND PROVISIONS, CROCKERY, COAL OIL, LAMPS, AND TOYS of every description for Children, is at the store one door West of Mr. Wm. Hudgins. Conducted by

JOHN T. SQUIRES,

THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for Potash, Grain, and all Kinds of Produce.

G. C. CALDWELL,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

BEGS most respectfully to intimate to the Inhabitants of Madoc and surrounding neighbourhood that he has commenced business as Blacksmith in the premises lately occupied by D. C. Brown. His knowledge of the business warrants him in informing the Public that he is able to execute all orders entrusted to him upon the best approved methods, and also with neatness and despatch.

A stock of medicines kept constantly on hand, and strict attention given to all cases that he may be favoured with.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Church of England and Ireland.

THE Subscribers in aid of the MISSION FOR MADOC and TUDOR are hereby notified that Mr. ROBERT H. BREAKELL, of the Village of Hastings, is appointed Treasurer, to whom subscriptions are requested to be paid.

W. H. TUMBLEY, Churchwardens.

T. S. AGAR.

Madoc, 20th April, 1863.

MR. GREAM,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England.

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.,

W. FINDLAY,

Town Clerk, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.
Office, Town-Hall, Madoc.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER,
MADOC.

DR. THWAITES,

Madoc.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, December 19, 1863.

ASHES	95 00 cwt.
BARLEY	70 cents.
OATS	37 1/2 cents.
WHEAT	60 cents.
RYE	40 to 50 cents.
PEAS	30 cents.
HIDES	80.
PORE	110 1/2 bu.
BUTTER	94 1/2 s.
EGGS	64.
HAY	35 1/2 ton.

BELLEVILLE MARKET.

Spring Wheat, 24 1/2 cts. 6d. Rye, 24 1/2 cts. 6d. Barley, 4s 6d cts. 2d. Oats, 10 1/2 cts. 6d. Potash, 25 cts. 6d. Flour, (Retail) 9 1/2 lbs. 22 1/2 cts. 6d. Hay, 35 1/2 ton. 45 1/2 cts. Potatoes, new, 3 bushel, 18 1/2 cts. 6d. Beef, 15 1/2 cts. 6d. Pork, 16 1/2 cts. 6d. Butter, 94 1/2 s. Eggs, 64 cts. 6d. Hides, 80 s. Fat, 11 1/2 cts. 25. Turnips, 3 bushel, 11 1/2 cts. 6d.

